

Advertising Restrictions On Radio Programs Will Be Considered

Ottawa—Restrictions presently existing on the advertising content of radio programs will be considered by the parliamentary radio committee before compiling its report for presentation to the House of Commons. Strong representations have been made, notably by the Canadian Newspaper Radio Association, asking the committee to recommend a lessening of regulations governing the amount of advertising matter allowed in broadcast programs.

The association finds the advertising regulations are "definitely dangerous to the existence of privately owned stations, and are therefore inconsistent with the principles of democratic government." While those responsible for making the regulations had in view the welfare of the radio audience they overlooked the fact that audience is the "most selective in the world," says a brief filed with the committee. The association holds the radio audience is "thoroughly well able to take care of itself."

The association regards it as illogical and impractical to impose any limit upon advertising content inasmuch as conditions vary widely in Canada. Canadian stations, more or less blanketed by United States programs at given periods, must covet their revenue during these periods when no United States programs are being heard. The radio commission regulations, due to the restrictions imposed on advertising matter, forbid that practice, however.

The general result is the privately owned stations can not afford to give the public good programs, which militates against the employment of good artists and announcers.

"After all," the association says, "it is the advertiser that pays for all the entertainment put on the air by a private station—and to discourage advertising can only result in poor programs, poor entertainment and a dissatisfied public."

The brief was filed by P. H. Morris, secretary of the association, whose officers and executives are Charles Thomas, London, treasurer; Howard P. Robinson, Saint John, vice-president; Frank J. Buel, Vancouver; O. L. Spencer, Calgary; Victor Sifton, Regina; A. W. Robb, Halifax; J. D. MacKenzie, Saint John; T. P. Drummond, Saint John, and P. M. Bell, Calgary, executive.

Awarded Gold Medal

Miss Jessie Gray Of Toronto Wins Honors In Medical Graduating Class

Toronto.—Miss Jessie Gray, of Toronto, was awarded the gold medal in the graduating medical class of the University of Toronto, the university announced.

Second place in the medical graduating class went to T. Kakayama, Japanese student at Victoria, B.C., and third honors went to R. C. Dickson, of Ottawa.

Byrd Reports Severe Cold

Little America, Antarctica.—A temperature of 72 degrees below zero was reported May 21 by Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd in his isolated outpost on the Ross ice barrier. Since the coldest part of the Antarctic winter is still to come, this temperature indicated Admiral Byrd's prediction that his base may be the coldest spot ever inhabited will be fulfilled.

Canada's External Trade Shows Rapid Advances According To Summary

Montreal.—Canada's external trade is shooting upward. The Bank of Montreal business summary for April draws attention to an increase in exports over April, 1933, of \$14,258,000, or 70 per cent, and an increase in domestic imports of \$13,571,000, or 75.5 per cent.

"These are remarkable figures," the summary declares, "and are the largest volume of commerce in April since 1921, attributable in the case of exports largely to the empire preferential tariff agreements, and in the case of imports to the rising tide of activity within Canada."

Drouth In Russia

Mobilization Of Fire Departments Ordered To Fight Fanned Crops

Rostov, U.S.S.R.—With a mobilization akin to a military movement, Communist party chiefs started a farflung war on drouth which mangles the Russian wheat fields. In the Azov-Black Sea region the party chief of the regional agricultural department, carrying out instructions from Moscow ordered mobilization of all city and village fire departments and started concentrating all available barrels at strategic points in the fields.

All able bodied men who can be spared from other tasks are ordered to help bring water to the parched crops.

Both winter and summer crops, the party chief said, "are in sad condition and getting worse because of lack of moisture." Sprinkling from streams will be undertaken.

Meanwhile, light to heavy rains were reported to have fallen in southwestern Ukraine and part of the lower Volga region, two large regions of Soviet Russia's chief grain-growing section.

Battle In Bolivia

Reported That 6,000 Paraguayans Have Been Slain

La Paz, Bolivia.—Army dispatches from the battlefield stated that more than 6,000 Paraguayans have been slain and at least 12,000 wounded in a strategic Bolivian counter-attack before Fort Ballivan.

The action was regarded here as a master stroke by Col. Bernardino Ribera, in command of the Bolivian forces in the "Canada" and "strongest" sectors.

The 8th, 7th and 2nd Bolivian divisions occupied respectively the left, center and right wings, fronted by the 2nd Bolivian division.

The 2nd Bolivian division was deployed strategically for the strongest possible defence of the sectors, and at the same time it asked for immediate reinforcements from garrisoned positions.

As these reinforcements arrived, they were distributed in a circling movement, mathematically designed to surround the three Paraguayan divisions.

Lowers Record

Miss Joan Batten Establishes New Record For Women In Flight

From England To Australia.—Duchess, Australian, Miss Joan Batten, New Zealand aviator, set a new women's record for an England-to-Australia flight when she set a new time here. She lowered the 19-day record, established by Mrs. Amy Mollihan in 1930, by 4½ days.

Mrs. Mollihan required 19 days to cover the route that since has been flown in seven days by male aviators. Miss Batten kept well ahead of the record all the way from London.

No Insurance Plans

Ottawa.—While believing some form of contributory unemployment insurance is inevitable, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was unable to inform the House of Commons at any legislative action would be taken at the present session.

Would Regulate Trade

Proposal Made Before Parliamentary Price Spread Probe

Ottawa.—Wiping out of the Commerce Investigation Act for the replacement by legislation giving the Dominion government power to regulate trade and commerce, was proposed before the parliamentary price spreads probe. The suggestion was made by C. H. Carle, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

The principal object of the Commerce Act was to safeguard the public against unwarranted or unfair prices. This safeguard, to which the public was entitled, should be the way, the rubber company head stated. Companies should not be prevented from organizing so as to become highly efficient.

Many phases of trade and commerce might be regulated as well as high prices, Mr. Carle told the inquiry. Low prices may be as destructive to the high prices.

The government owed it to industry to give it adequate supervision. His proposal would develop healthy business and be a proper safeguard for the public.

Fatal Strike Riot

Two Men Killed By Troops At Toledo, Ohio

Toledo, Ohio.—Two men were shot and three others injured as a result of more than 6,000 hurrying back and forth, returning to battle at the electric auto-lane plant here.

Cursing and taunting and throwing rocks, the crowd closed in on 25 militiamen at the edge of the strike zone. The guardsmen hurled gas bombs and the angry crowd fought back only to push for victory again. The soldiers fired a volley over the heads of the throng which included many women. The response was more bricks and bottles.

Aiming their rifles at the rioters, the troops fired a volley and the crowd broke, leaving the wounded on the streets. The crowd surged back several times and at 10 p.m. a heavy gas attack had driven them back two blocks.

At midnight comparative quiet reigned.

Edmonton Air Crash

Giant Fokker Monoplane Burned At City Air Port

Edmonton.—Fred Hodgins, aero mechanic, was fatally injured, and Pilot Matt Berry and Airport Manager Capt. James Bell critically hurt when a giant Fokker monoplane crashed and burned at the city airport. Hundreds of holiday seekers saw the crash, which came at the end of the annual Air Club air show.

The machine was taking off from the airport, officials said, and had reached a height of 30 feet when it suddenly "settled" down again, struck on the left wing tip, crashed into a heap of wreckage. It burst into flames immediately, and the three men in the machine were hauled out by witnesses.

Hodgins died as he was being taken into hospital. He suffered severe burns and other injuries, as yet not ascertained.

Naphtha Prices Reduced

Calgary.—A reduction of 32 cents a barrel on naphtha purchased by local refiners from Turner Valley producers was announced recently. The new scale sets a price of \$2.55 a barrel for clear naphtha, and \$2.19 on crude oil, 50 gravity and up. A surplus surplus of Turner Valley naphtha is given as the reason for the reduction.

CRITICIZES FACT



Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Prime Minister, and Under Secretary for the Dominions, told the House of Commons he would not say the United Kingdom was entirely satisfied with what Canada and Australia had done in the way of implementing their Ottawa Economic agreements.

Balanced Railway Budget

President Beatty Of The C.P.R. Favors United Railway System

Montreal.—A balanced railway budget within a reasonable period of time was promised by E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in his speech at a unified and privately administered system were adopted by the railroads of Canada. He made his promise in the course of an address to the Canadian Political Science Association, holding its annual meeting here. He said the united system would be able to finance satisfactorily extensions which expanding settlement and development might in future demand.

Mr. Beatty's subject was "The Canadian Transportation Problem," and he dealt with the present situation of the railways in Canada. He pointed out the physical and political factors leading up to it. He styled the history of Canadian government railways since 1900 as a "veritable rack" of progress.

Mr. Beatty announced that displacement of labor would be overcome through the normal turnover.

Dominion Loan Arranged

Three Prairie Provinces Are Assisted By Federal Treasury

Ottawa.—Orders-in-council passed under the Relief Act disclosed that a further loan of \$600,000 on provincial treasury bills at five per cent maturing May 28, 1935, will be made to the federal treasury to enable Manitoba to consolidate two similar loans maturing in May and June of this year. The maturing loans are for \$500,000 expiring May 28 and \$100,000 expiring June 15.

A loan of \$200,000 has also been authorized to assist the Manitoba government in meeting its share of relief costs during May and June of this year.

Saskatchewan and Alberta will be assisted by the federal treasury with loans up to \$750,000 each to enable them to proceed with road building operations this year, according to orders-in-council passed under the Relief Act. The amounts will be advanced as the work proceeds and will be secured by provincial treasury bills at five per cent interest.

Eligible For Medal

Ottawa.—More than 300 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are reported eligible for a long service medal authorized for issue through a royal warrant from the king.

United Drive On Grasshopper Pest To Save Western Crops

Ottawa.—A united drive on the grasshopper pest by United States federal officials and prairie farmers and provincial and Dominion governments in Canada now under way, is expected to almost completely save this year's crops in southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"On a normal crop of 15 bushels to the acre we expect to save 14 bushels," Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, told the House of Commons.

Grasshoppers entered the debate when the agricultural estimates were under consideration. Hon. W. M. Stewart, former minister of agriculture, referring to a recent announcement of a large grant to the province of Saskatchewan to assist in fighting grasshoppers, declared the action had been taken because of his complaint last week that the federal government was doing nothing to assist in this work. At the same time he had told the house that the United States government was spending \$2,000,000 in the grasshopper campaign.

"You can't tell me this is a coincidence that this government is at last going to spend the same amount," exclaimed the 75-year-old ex-minister. When Prime Minister R. B. Bennett explained that the money recently voted for Saskatchewan to fight grasshoppers was to assist that province in paying for work already done, Mr. Motherwell declared he was "stirring the house."

Sweepstake Winnings

Should Be Forfeited To Crown And Not The Informant

Ottawa.—Two changes in the law governing lotteries were suggested in the sweepstakes debate by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice. The debate ended in the bill to legalize sweepstakes being killed.

Under the existing clause in the criminal code when a man wins a lottery prize, it is forfeited to any informer who may succeed against him in court. This was not a suitable provision, Mr. Guthrie thought. The winnings should be forfeited to the crown, not to the informant.

The fine for purchasing a lottery ticket was \$20. This might very well be raised to a larger amount, the minister suggested.

Defenses For Saar Region

Paris.—Expenditure of \$10,000,000 to build fortifications along the Belgian frontier, only 50 miles back from the disputed Saar region, was recommended by the army committee of the chamber of deputies. This 15-mile string of defensive works would be part of the armament against a possible German attack on the outlay of 3,000,000,000 francs (about \$100,000,000) which is contemplated by the government.

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"That is a statement that must be withdrawn," Mr. Bennett hotly declared to the chairman.

"I have withdrawn," said Mr. Motherwell, but he proceeded to insist that it was difficult to believe the prime minister's explanation. He was suspicious of the manner in which the money had been advanced.

"What is this," Mr. Motherwell asked, "a grasshopper campaign or an election campaign?"

Mr. Weir explained the difficulty last year was that United States authorities had not directed any campaign against the grasshoppers in the areas adjacent to Saskatchewan and the grasshoppers had thrived there and descended on the Canadian side in clouds.

Realizing what had happened, the minister continued, the United States took effective steps to remedy the situation and an international conference was held in Fargo, North Dakota, last winter, with provincial government officials in attendance. It was agreed to work in concert against the pest, and the United States federal government decided to spend \$2,000,000 if necessary on their side of the line.

It was believed the Canadian effort, which would cost about \$700,000, would be as effective as that of the United States. The officers of the Dominion entomological branch had met with the provincial government representatives and set up a central committee which launched an educational campaign in the affected areas.

British Columbia Reports

Improved Business

Early Promise Of Better Conditions Being Borne Out

Victoria.—The first quarter of 1934 has borne out early promise of a happier year for British Columbia. Bank clearings were up some 25 per cent over the same period in 1933. Lumber production was up 90 per cent to 487,380,000, c.m. Lumber exports by value were 29,198,097, about double that for the first four months of 1933.

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History Of Seeding Machines

Form Of Seed Drill Seems To Have Been Used In Ancient Times

It is said that the first notice of a machine for drilling grain occurs in Chinese history. Of wheelbarrow form with a hopper for seed, it had three spouts which conducted the grain through three furrows into the ground. An old anecdote in the British Ministry of Agriculture states that a form of drill has been used in India almost from time immemorial. Through cuneiform writing and illustration, mention is made of a seeding machine of Assyrian origin about 600 B.C. The description leads to the belief that it was very similar to that used in India, being a crudely formed plough of wood with a bowl-shaped seed container. Seed was carried to the furrow through a wooden spout.

Two thousand years elapse before history again mentions seeding equipment. In 1603 A.D., the Romans perfected a machine for sowing grain in drills or rows. Mounted on two wheels, with a rectangular seed container, three or four rows of seed were deposited into the ground. The furrow formed by a single broad runner, row opener. In 1633 Alexander Hamilton in Britain wrote regarding his sowing machine "small grain" but gave no explanation of his method. The first real explanation of the invention of a seeding machine was given by John Joseph Locatelli, in 1662. This was mounted on wheels, had a rectangular hopper filled with mechanism for carrying out seed, which fell on the ground, and was then covered by a toothed device dragged behind. There is evidence that the machine was factored in Madrid 1664 and sold at a price fixed in the patent.

In 1669 John Evelyn presented one of the machines to the Royal Society of London, recommending its use. Later in 1791 Jethro Tull made some improvements on the machine but it was too far ahead of his time. After Tull many improvements were made by Dr. James Cook, an English clergyman. Through the 18th century advancement in seeding machinery was rapid. Hoes, an English inventor, brought out the first rubber conductor tubes or spouts, still used to some extent in modern grain drills. Between 1830 and 1850 the furrow opener was perfected; this type is still used in some modern grain drills. Between 1850 and 1860 the furrow opener was perfected; this type is still used in some modern grain drills. Between 1850 and 1860 the furrow opener was perfected; this type is still used in some modern grain drills.

Preferred The British

Army Of The Rhine Was Good Opinion Of Germans

Why the Germans prefer the British to the allied nations is explained by General Sir Ian Hamilton, who has just returned from Germany. "It is not in the least because of our officials, representatives, grandees or millionaires, but because of their memories of the good old rank and file of the army of the Rhine," he told a British legion conference in London.

"On the Rhine the Germans had a wonderful chance of comparing the conduct of the various allied troops who were imposed upon them as conquerors during eight years."

"Whether it was to give a penny instead of a kick to a kid, or see an old lady across the road instead of hustling her into the mud, the French do not think that our rank and file won tons of golden opinions from all the German women."

Private Airplane Owners

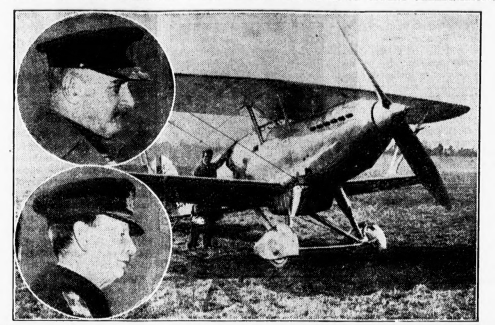
United States Has Greatest Number Of Any Country

The United States leads the world in the number of private airplanes. Last year there were more than 1,500 machines in the country. France had 1,587, but this included many used for instruction and owned by clubs. France has the largest number of commercial planes, according to population, one to every 100,000 inhabitants. The United States has one for 500,000. Italy one for every 400,000 and Germany one for every 150,000.

The "butter bird" is so called because it impales its victims on thorns.

W. N. U. 2493

FAMOUS MILITARY LEADERS AND BRITISH BATTLE PLANES TO ATTEND CELEBRATIONS



Field Marshal Viscount Allenby (top, inset), deliverer of Jerusalem from the Turks during the Great War, and Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the Fleet and director of the famous attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend in 1918 (lower, inset), have accepted invitations to attend the Canadian Corps reunion and other events during the final dinner in London of the British Empire Exhibition in August. Five of Britain's famous World War battle planes also will participate in the July festivities. Above is a view of this type of plane, claimed to be the fastest combat machine in existence.

Veteran Develops Hobby

Crippled During War Toronto Man Raises Tropical Fish

In the sun-parade of a house in Toronto's west end a crippled little man sits day after day, watching the behavior of fish. They are tropical fish, they are tropical fish, they are tropical fish. He has watched them for eight years. In his boyhood Bruce Carruthers caught fish, tadpoles and other inhabitants of ponds and lakes. He kept them and watched them, gaining a considerable knowledge of their habits. When the Great War broke out, he was 19 and enthusiastic. He enlisted and went overseas with the first Canadian contingent. He was in the trenches for 16 months. He has never walked since that day, 19 years ago. He lay for months in an English hospital, where he was nursed by a tall blonde English girl. She is now Mrs. Carruthers.

"Time dragged on Carruthers' hands when he came back to Canada, and he turned to the interest of his boyhood-fish. In the sun-parade of his home now small, brightly colored fish swim in about 40 tanks. Time on his hands has enabled him to become an expert fish-breeder.

"It's a nice hobby for an invalid," he says. "My disability has handicapped me, but it has allowed me to catch any fish more closely than most other fanciers who work are able to do. I have probably seen more of their habits and learned more about them than lots of other men."

Interest in tropical fish Carruthers says is growing as they become more widely known. He has heard of interest in the United States in which people have taken tanks of fish rather than flowers to take to hospitals on the ground, the fish provide a lasting interest and do not die as flowers do. "They have been a fine hobby for me," he says. "They have kept me occupied and prevented me from thinking too much of my troubles." He is a cheerful little man, but he becomes irritable at the mention of the war.

Carruthers is recognized as one of the leading authorities on fish in Toronto, where, officials of the Toronto Aquarium Society estimate, about 1,500 persons raise fish, most of them as a hobby, but a few professionally.—Guy E. Rhodes, Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Cleaning Tool Long Time

First wash in 230 years was recently given to the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 170 feet above the marble floor in front of the altar. Clinging to narrow scaffolding planks only three or four feet wide, eight men scrubbed the accumulated grime from marble pilasters and gilt capitals. The cleaning took eight men eight months.

Hairdressers Worried

Hairdressers of Germany are worried over the campaign to induce girls to let their hair grow and wear it in order to help the ribbon trade. Nearly 1,000 schools are displaying posters of young Gretchen with long plaits and big bows of ribbon decoratively arranged. If the campaign succeeds it may force many hairdressers out of business.

Approximately one-fourth of the habitable land on earth is under British control.

People In Britain Healthy

Insurance Official Reports Great Improvement In Physical Condition

The British people today, in spite of the war and the lean years of depression, are better in health and physique than ever were. This was a statement made by Sir Walter Rimmer, controller of the insurance department of the National Federation of Employers of Approved Societies.

"The mortality rate of the country as a whole, he said, is steadily decreasing."

There is taking place a gradual improvement in the physical condition and health of the people. Life is longer and its physical character better.

Mortality from the great constitutional diseases has declined by nearly 25 per cent. in the past ten years.

Dangers In Kite Flying

Denver Electrician Warns Boys Against Metal On Cords

Boys who fly kites must be sure the string contains no metal, Electrician John Malpiede of Denver, Colorado, warned.

"If a kite cord containing any metal touches a high voltage electric line the boy is likely to be electrocuted," he said. "If such a kite cord should contact both a high and low voltage line fuses in many homes might be blown out."

"Only a short time ago a boy was severely burned when his kite cord struck a high voltage wire. The cord had a copper wrapping. It is a wonder the boy wasn't killed."

The First Country Fair

The first agricultural exhibition in the United States was held at Windsor, Nova Scotia in 1769, and the 165th anniversary will be celebrated this year at the annual West Hants exhibition. A special program is being arranged and the committee plans to unveil a tablet commemorating the historic event, which led to the country fairs now so important to agricultural districts throughout the country.

The grunting teeth of elephants reach a weight of 20 pounds each.

Diversified Occupations

Last Census Shows Canadian Women In Many Fields

In Canada there is one male apprentice in the military trade. There is one woman, on the other hand, who is manager of a coal mine. We cannot give you the names. The simple facts are extracted from the 1931 census of the occupations of gainfully employed persons in Canada.

There are five women who are foremen of mines other than coal mines. There is one woman who owns a soft drink plant. Two women own or manage tobacco plants. One woman owns or manages a rubber products plant. There are three women butchers in Canada. 9,513 men in the same occupation.

There is one woman who is a harness maker and one who is a lithographer but there are six who are wood carvers and nine who are process engravers. Six women own garages and two act as auctioneers. The census states that there are six female nurses boys which seems to be a contradiction in terms. There are five women magistrates and two women architects. And just to show how diversified are the occupations of the modern woman, there are five who are employed as stage hands.

Most of the stenographers are women. There are 65,000 females against 3,200 males in that profession. Waitresses numbering 12,540 are just ahead of waiters numbering 11,200.

There is no profession listed in the census in which men are not employed. But on the other hand there are scores of jobs to which women apparently have not aspired.—Financial Post.

Easy To Believe

The United States weather bureau got out its instruments at the height of one of its bad storm and drought there were 9,450 particles per cubic centimeter of air. Normally there are 400 particles per cubic centimeter. A square mile of the atmosphere over that thick contained 1,320,000,000,000 dust particles, the bureau estimated.

"Do you know that nice looking boy?"

"Yes, well enough not to speak to."

An Interesting Business

Brooklyn Man Gets Good Prices For Imitation Food

Mr. Henry Ter Linden (small "t" is correct) spends his time making imitation food. "It's a good business. He displays samples of upward of two hundred different items of fake edibles in his shop in Brooklyn. You can get an imitation slice of bread for a quarter, a leg of lamb for four dollars. His products are made of wax and painted. He boasts that they can't tell them from the real thing until you touch them, or try to eat them. He has a staff of three men who mold the wax and a lady artist who does the painting. They work from real models. If they're doing a steak, Mr. Ter Linden buys them a real steak. Afterward they cook it and eat it.

Mr. Ter Linden is a serious man. His clients are mainly delicatessen, confectionery, restaurant, refrigerator, and five-and-ten-cent-store people. They use his food for window and counter displays. You've seen electric refrigerators in store windows filled with his toothsome-looking butter, meats, vegetables, milk, cream, etc., of course, strange orders now and then. He ships forty-eight Virginia smoked hams and as many shoulders for the War Department. He doesn't know who the Army did with them; didn't ask, and wishes now he had, for it bothers him. Believe him, he bought a big array of his foods. They use it to explain diet to people who can't speak English. The Du Pont people brought a great mass of his apparatus, for saloonkeepers to take around wrapped in cellophane.

Practical jokes patronize Mr. Ter Linden. He has been the subject of a special feeling about them one way or the other, although if somebody is deceived into biting one of his wax muffins, he considers it a tribute to his art. Wags buy chiefly chops, ice cream, rolls, and frankfurters. One lady about to become a hostess bought a portehouse as she was going along with laughter as she did so. As Mr. Ter Linden points out, this may be a good joke but you couldn't carry it through a whole dinner party.

Many of the ludicrous ideas you see in color-plate advertisements were thought up by Ter Linden's imitations. They are easier to photograph than real foods, he says. "Take ice cream. You can't photograph real ice cream. Just get it posed right, and it melts." Several months ago he worked up some numbers for Eskimo Pie. Furniture stores buy whole cupboards, diners, cruetery cases and all, at Thanksgiving time and Christmas. He doesn't just sell; he gets orders from all over. The American University of Beirut, Syria, ordered a lot of his food. "For educational purposes," they said.

Mr. Ter Linden says cheese is the easiest thing to make. If you're interested inphony foods, you can buy a special set of Aquanized cheese for \$3.35; a portehouse steak, a head of cabbage, an apple, a pear, an orange, and a peach—New Yorker.

Mounties Start Museum

Hope To Gather Relics And Data Of Early Days

A museum, which, it is hoped, will ultimately give a complete history of the force and be of interest to the entire Dominion, has been started at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks in Regina.

The museum is climbing from a small beginning, with photographs of early scenes at present constituting the major attraction. With many other relics sought, a nine-pound, muzzle-loading gun, of the type dragged by horses, has been secured and will shortly be placed in the museum. The gun is one brought west when the arm of the law first reached over the plains in 1874. Among other relics sought are copies of annual reports, army uniforms, hand-written reports and the major cases solved by the R.C.M.P. in the early days.

A Hurricane Thermometer

Construction of a colossal thermometer in Paris has been started and shortly its 525 feet of temperatures will be flashing throughout the day. It will be controlled by a small hurricane thermometer, the huge Eiffel clock is controlled by a miniature edition of itself. The entire thermometer will be 844 feet high, only a foot lower than the Eiffel Tower.

Since the Washington Monument was illuminated in 1931, an average of ten birds a day have been branding themselves against it.

During the Russian-Japanese war, a railroad was laid across the frozen surface of Lake Baikal, Siberia.

To Modernize Palestine

British Government Guarantees Loan Of Ten Million Dollars

The Holy Land is marching with the times.

A resolution authorizing the British government to guarantee a \$10,000,000 loan for Palestine, which is administered by the United Kingdom under League mandate, was introduced in the House of Commons by Leslie Hore-Belisha, financial secretary to the Treasury.

Nearly half of this sum, or \$4,650,000, will be used for water supply and drainage schemes in Jerusalem, Haifa, Hebron and other places. Another \$2,035,000 goes for public buildings, including a new post office and telephone exchange in ancient Jerusalem.

A sum of \$1,000,000 is earmarked for agricultural credits. To enable the government of Palestine to assist in a long-term credit scheme for Arab and Jewish cultivators alike in the plains and the Arab cultivation in the hill districts.

Another \$1,250,000 will be employed in the re-settlement of Arabs displaced by the increased Jewish settlement—partly caused by the exodus of Jews from Nazi Germany. For construction of an oil work and reclamation scheme in Haifa, the remaining portion of the loan of \$1,650,000 is set aside.

Kindness To Animals

Children Should Be Taught That Cruelty Is Inhuman

Schools throughout the United States are devoting time during this "Be Kind to Animals Week" to teaching good consideration for the rights of those who cannot speak for themselves. There still are innocents who must suffer the knife of the butcher, the consideration of the tins cans of thoughtless children, the hunger and loneliness of abandonment, and the angry or fear-inspired.

If every teacher in every school were to take but fifteen minutes during any week for serious discussion of the rights of the world of humane societies seeking diamantism between men and beasts would be considered. The world of humane societies seeking diamantism between men and beasts would be considered. The world of humane societies seeking diamantism between men and beasts would be considered.

Work for the protection and well-being of the "beasties" of God cannot be regarded as a minor activity, but rather as an endeavor worthy of highest effort. In keeping with our modern conception of a kind and understanding Deity, man should be as one with Him in the administration of the world as he is, so that the full prophecy of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah may come to pass:

"The shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord . . .—Christian Science Monitor.

Going To New Homes

Saskatchewan Monuments Trekking To Farms In Northern Area

About 60 families, mostly Monuments, from the rural municipality of Swift Current, are trekking to north and northwest of North Battleford, where they will settle, under the government land scheme. Mr. Driedger, of the provincial department of natural resources, supervised preparations for the journey of the settlers into the northern section of the province. A number of settlers from the Coulee municipality joined those of Swift Current municipality on their trek to the north.

Some weeks ago a scouting party left the Swift Current district to locate land for the settlers who have given up hope of making it here. They reported finding many sections of desirable lands where settlers will have an even chance of making their homes and produce at least enough to sustain life without going on charity.

And That's That

He was awakened in the middle of the night by his nervous wife, who said: "I hear sounds as though someone is coming up the stairs."

"What's the matter?" he asked sleepily.

"Two o'clock," replied the wife.

"8 all right," he said, turning over. "It'll be me."

She: The directions say to rub the surface down with steel wool. What on earth is steel wool?

He: I'm not sure, but I think it's made from the fleece of hydraulic rams.

FANCIFUL FABLES



THE SLACK-ROPE-WALKER GOES HIKING

Scientists Invite Us To Enlarge Our Concept Of Universe Beyond Anything Heretofore Presented

Late news from the astronomical world raises the serious question: Is there collision between the Administration at Washington and the devout astronomer for the purpose of making the world familiar with large numbers? Or is it in rivalry in the expansion of the Arabic notation? Whatever the answer be, the latest from that redoubtable searcher of the beyond, Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, invites us to enlarge our concept of the universe far beyond anything heretofore presented by Jesus, Edington, Milton and the others, fervid expansionists though they be.

Dr. Hubble's findings are little short of breathtaking. The universe declares he, is a finite sphere with a diameter of some billion light years; and when this distance is calculated on the fact that light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles a second, the Arabic notation itself is put to the test. But that is only the beginning of his astounding declaration. The universe consists of 500,000,000,000 (five hundred trillion) nebulae, each stellar unit of which is 80,000,000 times as bright as the sun and 800,000,000 times as massive. How these figures stagger the imagination!

And only a year ago, Dr. Hubble was content with observing, through the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson, nebulae 100,000 light years away. Who shall say this has not been a year of unprecedented expansion?

Here are also announced that beyond this universe, 6,000,000,000 light years is diameter, nothing exists, not even cosmic dust. That is to say, this universe with which Hubble deals so familiarly marks the end of space, for it is held that space cannot exist without matter.

Here is another important fact. The totality of this mass of matter in the universe has not increased. Because of the constant expansion, it follows, then, that the distance between the component units has greatly increased, that is to say, it is questioned an end to the universe. The question of mass, Dr. Hubble likens the earth to a grain of sand in this immense space.

If all these marvelous details of this expanding universe have been revealed through a 100-inch telescope, what further wonders will be discovered when the huge mirror now cooling at Corning, N.Y., is ready for use? Dr. Hubble believes that beyond the present frontier will be found countless galaxies or nebulae, all moving at a terrific speed—where? The Psalmist was, according to modern astronomy, speaking of modern terms when he attempted to indicate the infinite nature of the divine presence.

As we ponder the problems raised by discussion of the expanding universe, especially the accepted theory of relativity that space and matter must co-exist, this new revelation of modern physicists and metaphysicians that matter in reality is non-existent but true, does it not follow that space must give way to infinity?—Christian Science Monitor.

Where Credit Is Due

Newspaper Advertising Important Factor In Keeping Things Going

It is rather noteworthy that at the April meeting of the board of directors of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, J. W. Gibson, vice-president, explained that the important factor in enabling the company to "beat the shop" was a liberal policy of newspaper advertising. He declared that careful advertising over a period of years had created a trademark in the C.C.M. that made it an asset more valuable to the company than its whole plant and equipment. That is a remarkable statement, but the more it is studied the more it will be seen to be true.—Brantford Expositor.

Makes Sound Waves Visible

Sound waves are made visible, tracing moving pictures of the human voice with a pencil of green light, by means of a device demonstrated in a Denver radio station by R. C. Jensen of Schenectady, N.Y., before a meeting of the Colorado Society of Engineers. The instrument—called a cathode ray oscillograph—is to be used in testing the quality of sound broadcast from the station.

W. N. U. 1918

Rare Relic In Museum

Manitoba Treasures Only Neolithic Pot Found On Prairie

Symbol of the dawn of community life, a simple clay pot which dates back to the Neolithic era is one of the treasured possessions of the Manitoba museum in Winnipeg. The pot, the only one of its kind ever found in the prairie provinces, was discovered a few years ago near Hartney, in south-western Manitoba. W. D. Magwood came across it in a sand hill and it was later turned over to the museum as a relic of the dawn of civilization in Manitoba.

First of its kind, the pot is built on crude lines, with a small rounded base. The lip is curved outward and designed with the familiar herring bone pattern found on many types of early pottery in widely-separated parts of the world. The curved lip was so designed to carry the flames away from the inside of the pot.

It was used for cooking grain and represents, according to Harry Rand, museum custodian, the first signs of organized community life in prehistoric days. Similar pots have been found more commonly in Ontario and in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. But these are nearly all of later date.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers

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782

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SHIRTS AND SHORTS SCORE A SPORTS HIT AND YOU'VE A SKIRT TO DO FOR SPECTATOR SPORTS

Grasp this opportunity to order this pattern today. It includes the shirt and shorts and skirt. It is the smartest outfit for Tennis! Camp! Hiking! Beach! Mountains! For tennis, the shirt and shorts are indispensable. And after your game—You've a skirt to don. It's so easily slipped into and adjusted. It buttons from waist to hem.

If you're going to camp, you'll need a shirt, a pair of trousers, a gaiter, peasant linen, striped or checked sweater, plaid gingham, cotton shirt, knickerbockers, etc. are attractive models.

Style No. 782 is designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for blouse and skirt. 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for shorts.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

TOWN

HERO OF THE ARCTIC SAGA HONORED



Professor Otto Yulevitch, who is credited with preserving the lives of 101 members of the Soviet Chuykyn expedition until rescued after three months on an ice floe, is shown at Washington being welcomed by the Soviet Ambassador Troianovsky and his wife.

An Interesting Survey

Shows What American Women Like Best In Newspaper

A survey recently conducted by the school of business of the University of Chicago gives information on what interests the average woman newspaper reader. According to the replies received, bridge, local news and foreign news find little favor with the fair sex. It is also significant to note that women show more interest in editorial than they do in crime news. The more important findings of the survey are summed up as follows:

First page news cartoons commanded 73 per cent of the votes, with the fashion pictures in the women's section ranking second with 78 per cent. The comic strip came next with 68 per cent, followed by the health features with 48 per cent, and letters to the editor with 47 per cent. Foreign news ranked last with 8 per cent of reader interest, and bridge lessons were next to the bottom with only 11 per cent.

Perhaps Canadian women's preferences as to newspaper contents differ from their American cousins. Anyhow "yellow journalism" is practically non-existent in Canada. Nor do Canadian papers play up crime news as much as they do in the United States.

The findings tend to show that bridge instruction is no longer keenly sought. Like some of the old favorite pastimes it seems to be on the downgrade. Or is it a case of players having become so competent and self-reliant that they no longer need lessons?

Selling Bicycles By Mail

Bicycles can be sent by parcel post through a plan thought out by a manufacturer in Birmingham, England. He has planned a distribution of the Machine's parts in five packages which come under the Post Office Department regulations. Printed instructions tell how to assemble the bicycle at home.

It's very easily fashioned and surprisingly inexpensive.

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TOWN

LOOK! THAT'S MRS. PARKER'S 'USBAND. 'E NEVER CAN KEEP A JOE!

—The Humourist, London.

New Rules And Regulations To Govern Commercial Poultry Hatcheries Throughout Canada

Has Invaded Canada

Infectious Bronchitis Found In Poultry Of Two Provinces

Infectious bronchitis has been recognized in North America since 1922 and has been increasing in economic importance annually ever since. It has been reported in at least 39 states and in at least two provinces in Canada, according to a statement by W. R. Hinshaw of the California College of Agriculture at Berkeley. "In the majority of the instances," the report states, "the disease has been introduced into new localities within the state by the purchase of mature or partly grown stock from infected areas."

"Consideration of poultry ranches and continuous brooding of chicks in a community were found to be important factors influencing the yearly recurrence and spread of avian coronavirus. Evidence to support the carrier theory was obtained, but controlled experimental data were lacking."

"Prevention in an infected area is a community problem and consists of the isolation of infected areas; birds, manure, and litter; the control of mechanical carriers; attention to the cleaning and disinfection of second-hand feed sacks and poultry crates; and the control of community and plant sanitation, as well as individual attention to the health of the stock. Prevention in a disease-free area involves precaution in the introduction of stock, in addition to the above recommendations."

"No satisfactory treatment for the disease was found. Careful nursing, attention to the comfort of the birds, avoidance of excessive excitement, and proper feeding were observed to be the best control measures."

Clever With Needle

Prince Of Wales And Other Men Find Work Restful

Do you know that the Prince of Wales is really clever with a needle? Among the trophies of his skill is a delightful paper-weight worked in petit point by His Royal Highness, which he had mounted in silver for a present for the Queen. The Prince has worked the initials M. R. in yellow, blue, red, yellow, blue, and white, all on a black ground. On the back of his own initials, E. P., and the date, 1922. The work is adapted from an Elizabethan design at Windsor Castle.

Many men find needlework a restful tonic to the nerves after a hard day's work. Lately the Duke of York has been working his hand at wool embroidery, and Lord Hawke is helping the Princess Royal to work a set of chair seats.

Men apparently are taking up rug-making in increasing numbers, and this has the great advantage of being a perfect armchair occupation with a pipe for accompaniment. The Prince of Wales's paperweight has been lent by the Queen for exhibition at the London show of English Needlework (Past and Present).

Regal Barley

Of recent years, a number of promising smooth-awned barleys have been produced by different plant-breeding institutions, including the Dominion experimental farms, but these varieties have not yet been tested for a sufficient length of time to say which is the most desirable. For the present, however, the variety called Regal appears most promising in the west.

New Metal Alloy

A new beryllium-copper alloy is said to be non-sparking under any conditions and hard enough to cut steel. The new metal will be valuable in mining and other industries where there is often grave danger of explosions caused by sparks from tools.

Know His Flowers

Another one for Mr. Ripley. Teddy, nice chaser of a doris shop in Boston, knows his carnations. If any of the carnations are not up to the standard, Teddy, in his early morning rounds, pulls the withered blooms out of the vases with his teeth, leaving the fresh ones to bloom.

Oil from giant turtles from 250 to 700 years old is now being refined for use as a cosmetic.

The mighty cuttlefish has arms long enough to encircle a whale's body.

As a result of co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion department of agriculture, new rules and regulations to govern commercial poultry hatcheries throughout Canada have been made possible with the passing by parliament of an amendment to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. This means an important safeguard to an industry that in egg production alone represents an annual turnover of about \$30,000,000. Already five of the provinces have agreed to adopt the new hatchery policy.

The proposed regulations embody the present hatchery approval rules which have been in operation for the past six years on a voluntary basis. Under the new policy, which will be proclaimed with respect to any of the provinces which desire to approve, the new policy, which will operate under the new regulations which provide that such hatcheries shall set only eggs from flocks approved by the provincial authorities; that the hatcheries and their advertising shall be under the supervision of the livestock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture.

According to this plan the quality of chicks produced in commercial hatcheries will be improved since they will be hatched from eggs produced by pure bred flocks inspected by the provincial authorities.

Under the provision in the regulations that all commercial hatchery advertising shall be approved before being issued the public in those provinces where the regulations are in effect will be assured that any statements made in such advertising are correct.

Argentine Fights Locusts

Galvanized Iron Walls Being Built To Stop Invasion

Argentina has ordered hundreds of miles of very much galvanized iron sheeting to be used in building walls across the country to stop invading locusts. The sheeting will cost \$2,000,000 and construction of the walls will be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The government plans to build the walls in the provinces before his wings develop. It is then that he begins his devastating march. A polished wall of iron sheeting will prove too much for him. If the locusts crawl along the barrier they eventually will land in a trap. Men will be stationed there with rifles to get the unwelcome visitors into large pits, where they will be destroyed.

Canadian Oath Of Allegiance

Has Been Made Simpler By Measure Put Through House

The House of Commons recently gave the bill to amend the Oath of Allegiance Act, a measure which greatly simplifies the oath and brings it into conformity with that adopted in the United Kingdom and the portions of the Empire. The new oath reads as follows: "I, (A.B.), do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty: King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors according to law. So help me God." The former oath was ponderous and resonant, one in which the person taking it swore to defend the King "against all traitorous conspiracies" and other treasons. The measure evoked no discussion.

Radium Rained Down During Thunderstorms

Carried Into Clouds On Same Principle As Moisture

Radium, the most precious of all the elements, is rained down on the earth during thunderstorms, it was reported in Washington before the annual meeting of the American Geographical Union by G. R. Watt and A. G. McNish of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington. The demonstration, according to their report, concentrates radium, which is carried up into the clouds by ascending air currents, just as moisture is carried up to form the clouds.

The "Queen Mary"

"Queen Mary" likely will be the name of the much advertised Cunard liner "354," which is to be christened by the Queen at its launching, Sept. 26, in the presence of the King. The choice of a name for the giant vessel has not been announced officially, but it is understood the Queen's consent to the suggestion that it be named after her has already been obtained.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

If you are on relief in Calgary you mustn't keep a cow, unless you take a proportionate reduction in milk allowances. This is the ruling of the civil relief agency.

Nipissing Mining Company had a profit of \$146,826 for the year 1933, compared with a loss of \$161,437 for the previous year. The report shows includes interest from investments.

Premier R. B. Bennett has accepted the rectorship of Queen's University. He succeeds Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state for external affairs, who held the office for six years.

Hon. George H. Sedgewick, chairman of the tariff board, has left for England where he will visit a number of manufacturing plants which are interested in applications pending before the tariff board.

Alan Cuthbert Burns, well-known in the British West Indies, has been appointed governor of British Honduras in succession to Sir Harold Kittmaster, recently appointed governor of Nyasaland.

Pleased with the success of the Mother's Day postage stamp depicting Whistler's Mother, U. S. Postmaster General Farley said he was ready to try a Santa Claus stamp to commemorate Christmas.

Dr. Louis Martin, one of the world's foremost authorities on contagious diseases, was named head of the Pasteur Institute. For six years Dr. Martin has been associated with the institute.

Creating a legal unit to which Manitoba can turn over the acreage donated from the Turtle Mountain reserve, the International Peace Gardens, Incorporated, was granted a license to do business in the province.

Fires in Alberta in 1933 took toll of 30 lives compared with nine in 1932, according to the report of Fire Commissioner Henry Bruce. There were 1,832 fires during the year with property loss of \$1,435,612 compared with loss of \$2,495,091 from 1,937 fires in 1932.

May Ship Via Panama Canal

Route Being Investigated By B.C. Livestock Interests

The proposal by British Columbia livestock interests that beef cattle might probably be shipped to European or British markets has been advanced that B.C. cattle could be shipped aboard from the Panama Canal from Vancouver and the feasibility of this is under consideration.

Statistics reveal that the move would not be so much a measure of finding an outlet for any excess production, since B.C. already imports more than half as much beef as it produces, but would merely serve as an avenue for bolstering the price. If it were feasible, stockmen claim that Alberta beef depresses their prices to such an extent that the industry becomes unprofitable for the B.C. producers. By shipping to the British market, the move would be to augment advanced, B.C. cattlemen could get a better price for their beef than they can on the home market, even with the rates increased.

Dr. W. R. Gunn, livestock commissioner, and J. A. Grant, marketing commissioner have been discussing the matter with livestock men during their recent visit to Williams Lake.

Rich Pictish Find

Biggest Pictish Stone Yet Uncovered In The North
Radiation ore beds at Hottish Lake, 200 miles south of Cameron Bay, N.W.T., are even richer than the reports of prospecting parties stated, Edward Hartree, Toronto mining man and managing director of Great Bear development, revealed recently.

"It is the biggest pictish stone strike ever to be found in this country or the United States," he continued. He displayed a sack of sample ore. He declared that in his company's field they have a ton of ore crushed and ready for shipment. It was taken out only with shovels and hammers.

He declared that the ore is worth \$5,000 or \$7,000 a ton, and he shipped to an eastern refinery. He declared that silver is not showing yet in the new area, as at Great Bear Lake.

Children and flowers thrive best with plenty of sun and air.

Canada spends \$125,000,000 annually to keep her schools going.

W. N. U. 2/47

Agricultural Notes

Many Items Of Interest To The Western Farmer

The first asparagus shipments this year from the Niagara district of Canada were made on May 7.

The largest crop of tree fruits in history is expected this year in the Okanagan Valley, B.C.

The first British Columbia strawberries on sale this year at Calgary, Alberta, on May 2 were exactly one month earlier than last year.

Canadian cattle sailings to Great Britain this year up to May 10 totalled 15,594 head, as against 13,246 for the same period of last year.

For the first 19 weeks of this year, up to May 10, 1,224,582 hogs were graded in Canada, as against 1,220,768 for the same period of last year, an increase of 3,816.

Timothy is grown in England as a permanent pasture but it is not saved to any extent as a seed crop. The United States generally supplies the greatest proportion of this seed.

Canadian clover is regarded in Britain as the best available, and since the United Kingdom harvests very little of this seed as a crop, the bulk of the requirements are drawn from Canada.

Toronto lambs made the high mark of the year under a moderate run of weather. On May 10, when Western food-lot lambs topped \$5.50 per pound. Spring lambs had a top of \$5.00 at the Livestock Market Report, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The reports of crop correspondents throughout Canada at the end of April indicated that prospects for the 1934 crop are below average, the most unfavourable conditions being reported from Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Twenty-one large boxes of British-grown chrysanthemums were carried to Montreal in the C.P. liner Duchess of Athol, and forwarded by rail to British Columbia. The plants were rooted and grown in specially prepared soil, and were tended every day during the entire journey by sea and land.

Winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario was particularly severe, the percentage (39) being the highest of any year on record except the disastrous winter 1917-18, when it was 55. Of the 63,000 acres of fall wheat seeded in Ontario last autumn, it is estimated that 246,000 (or 39 per cent.) are winter-killed.

The contemplated reduction in spring wheat acreage in Canada this year is divided among the three Prairie Provinces—10,000 acres in Manitoba (4 per cent.); 1,622,000 acres in Saskatchewan (11 per cent.); and 385,000 acres in Alberta (5 per cent.). The other provinces, where spring wheat is almost negligible, show little or no change.

There is a smaller carryover of hay this spring than there has been for many years, owing to the strong demand caused by the past long severe winter. It follows, says the Dominion Seed Branch report for April on hay marketing, that the market hay for 1934 will need be larger than usual so as to meet the requirements of next winter.

Winter injury to fall rye in Canada was most severe in Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Ontario 16,360 or 29 per cent. of the 56,360 acres sown to fall rye were winter-killed, leaving 40,000 acres for harvest. In Saskatchewan 38,000 or 16 per cent. of the 240,000 acres sown were winter-killed, leaving 202,000 acres to be harvested. For all Canada, 422,100 acres were sown to fall rye, and 15 per cent., or 63,000 acres, is estimated as winter-killed.

Glass "Windows" For Engine

Motorists Can See As Well As Hear Knocks

Nearly every motorist has at one time or another heard "knocks" in his engine; now these disturbing noises may be seen. Engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology have placed glass windows in an automobile engine and through the 11th annual open house at the Cambridge Institution on May 5 saw as well as heard those harsh sounds denoting internal trouble in gasoline engines.

A Woman's Who's Who

With an array of near 6,000 names of English women, Hutchinson & Co., the London publishers, will soon launch a "Woman's Who's Who". The list has taken two years to prepare and contains the names of 150 women jurists, 3,500 women doctors, 300 women county councillors, 300 women county magistrates, 500 women architects, and dozens of solicitors, estate managers, housing pioneers and members of parliament.

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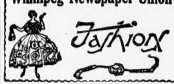
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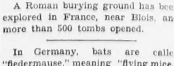
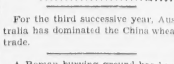
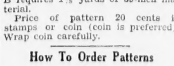
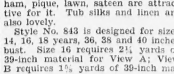
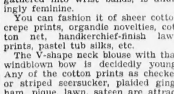
SAVE THE POKER HANDS

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



Little Journeys In Science

MOLECULES

(By Gordon H. Guel, M.A.)

Scientists believe that all matter is composed of very small particles called molecules. These particles are invisible and cannot be observed even with the aid of the most powerful microscope. It has been calculated that it would require about forty million molecules, touching one another, to make a row one inch long. Again it has been computed that a small thimbleful of air contains about twenty-seven billion billion molecules. There are spaces between the molecules which are supposed to be much larger than the molecules themselves. These spaces between the molecules are known as the inter-molecular spaces.

Molecules are constantly in motion and they are also elastic. The hydrogen molecule, which has an average speed of over a mile a second and bumps against its neighbors about ten billion times per second under ordinary conditions.

In the case of gases the molecules are quite separate and have great freedom of movement. The particles of a gas appear to be perfectly elastic, and as a result their motion is slow and they do not collide with one another or when they bombard the sides of the containing vessel. The pressure of a gas upon the vessel is due to the constant bombardment of the walls. A definite quantity of a gas left in an open vessel is capable of indefinite expansion. Gases are therefore very compressible. A good illustration of this fact is that when a quart of water is evaporated it yields about seven hundred quarts of steam, measured under the normal pressure of the air and at the boiling point of water. This shows us why a strong vessel is required to hold steam at high pressure.

A liquid is more compact than a gas but its molecules are close to one another, and therefore have less freedom of movement. When a liquid evaporates some of the molecules escape into the air. The speed of molecules depends upon its temperature and hence the warmer molecules of a liquid are lost first. This migration of the warmer molecules from a liquid results in a fall in temperature when a liquid evaporates. It is well known that water is cooled in certain countries by placing it in porous vessels in order to promote evaporation.

Solids, like liquids, are much more compact than gases. The molecules of solids are much restricted in their movements, and appear to vibrate or rotate about fixed centres of rest.

Electricity Helps Farmers

Greater Use In Scotland Is Making Life Easier

Farmers of Scotland are using electricity to speed growth and make life easier. Nearly 400 are employing it for milking and in butter making. Market gardeners have recently found that they can accelerate the growth of vegetables by starting them in a hot-bed warmed by electricity. The "magical current" is just being introduced into hen houses, lights early in the evening and morning, delousing the birds into believing they are in the sun and thus making them to lay more eggs. Ultra-violet rays produced from a lamp is being used extensively in the rearing of chicks.

Legacy, a new, promising variety of oats, produced by the Cereal Division, Dominion Experiment Station, Agriculture, from a cross between Rainer and Eighty Day has done particularly well in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Central and Northern Alberta, and in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Hamelin To Celebrate

Will Commemorate 400th Anniversary Of Pled Piped Flute's Invention

All living "children and children's children" of the ancient town of Hamelin, Germany, received invitations to return for a grand homecoming which started May 20 and commencing for the summer to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the strange Pied Piper of Hamelin. They will retell the sad fate that befell all of Hamelin's youngsters when they were led off by a spiteful musician "clad in a garb of bright colors" and were swallowed up by the earth to the tune of his weird pipings. Only a little cripple who, according to legend, could not keep up with the merry crowd, lived to tell the tale, which Robert Browning put in English verse.

It was on June 26, 1284, the story goes, that a piper cast a fatal spell over the children, all because the town fathers bickered and refused to pay him his just due for ridding the town of a plague of rats.

The legend is traced back by some authorities to the children's crusade of 1212, by others to a wholesale abduction.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

BRAN BUTTER

2 cups granulated sugar
1 cup brown sugar
1 1/2 cup light corn syrup
1 cup water
1 1/2 cup butter
1 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups bran

Add sugar, corn syrup and water into a saucepan and cook, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, without stirring, until the mixture reaches 240 degrees. (Cold water test, very brittle).

Remove from fire, add butter and salt and stir only enough to mix well. Add bran and turn at once on a greased slab or on a greased inverted pan or baking sheet. Smooth out with a spatula. After about a half minute take hold of the edges of the candy and, lifting it slightly from the slab, pull it as thin as possible. Break into irregular pieces. Provides 14 pounds.

SALAD AMBROSIA

(Serves 6)

2 cups orange pieces
1 cup halved strawberries
(or diced pineapple)
1 cup diced peaches
Lettuce
1 cup mayonnaise
1 cup cream
2 tablespoons sugar
1/2 cup shredded coconut
1/2 cup shredded sugar

Combine fruit and arrange on lettuce-covered salad plates. Serve with yellow and white dressing of mayonnaise and lemon juice, or stiffly beaten egg white and 2 tablespoons sugar has been folded. Spread dressing over salad and sprinkle lightly with coconut and powdered sugar. Serve at once.

Ninety-five patches were required to repair damage inflicted to wings of an aeroplane caught in a hail-storm in South Dakota.

Cotton production in Egypt this year is expected to be double that of 1933.

Hot cranberry sauce is good on waffles.



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Everybody agrees that "Chancellor" and "Vogue" are the best papers—you can get a large selection of these free for you. The complete set of Poker Hands, from your nearest P.O. Box 1380, Montreal, P.Q. by mail from P.O. Box 1380, Montreal, P.Q.

Island Colony Of Lepers

Everyone Works At Something And People Not Unhappy

A certain amount of happiness in primitive and isolated surroundings falls to the lot of the 200 members of the leper colony of Ofarafa on the South Sea islands of Tahiti, according to a mission from the French government. The mission was headed by Dr. Jacques Le Mee, a prominent physician, who was assisted by two other French physicians.

The Ofarafa colony is set in a clearing of deep underbrush at the water's edge and is a remarkable combination of beauty and simplicity. Except for two nurses sent out by the hospital in Tahiti to attend the diseased for a period of four years, all persons in the colony are lepers.

The colony is under a self-governing scheme. By popular vote a mayor and his assistant are elected annually. Every new arrival is allocated a plot of land on which he may build his bungalow. There are both a Catholic and a Protestant church, and Dr. Le Mee declared that a sermon delivered by the local leper preacher was one of the most moving he had ever heard.

An unusual feature of the Ofarafa colony is the fact that the stricken inhabitants intermarry. The children, who are scarcely ever afflicted with the disease of their parents, are immediately taken away from the colony and either adopted or sent to an orphanage.

Everybody works at something, and a great part of the leper's life is spent fishing in boats made by the leper. The enjoyment of freedom and the solitude of the sea tends to make these pathetic people less unhappy.

In the afflicted colony there are no petty jealousies or squabbles, according to Dr. Le Mee. All the inhabitants, except for the two nurses, are on the same footing and tend to strive to make the lives of the others pleasant, bearing the ravages of their disease with the greatest fortitude.

The French physicians left Tahiti with the firm conviction that leprosy is not contagious, but is contracted from some impurity of the soil, thus being more prevalent in warm climates, where the natives seldom use footgear.



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E. S. Weston Proprietor A. Harkin

Thursday, June 11th, 1934

Rev. J. S. Parke, accompanied
by Mrs. D. Lush, as delegate,
attended the Anglican conven-
tion at Moose Jaw, Sask.

R. E. Everest, Supervisor of
the Lethbridge Experimental
Station, was a visitor in town
last Thursday.

Dr. S. E. Clarke, R. W. Tis-
dale, of the Manyberries Ranch,
were visitors in town over
Tuesday night.

W. Crocker, Mel and Glen
Tarr and Norman Chell, started
to work at the G.P.R. and pits
Wednesday morning.

Mrs. N. P. Storey and son,
Freddie, left on Tuesday, for a
holiday visit with the former's
parents at Regina.

Mrs. Korg, and son, Gordon,
of Calgary, are visiting here
with the former's sister, Mrs. J.
McNeill.

There was, it is reported, a
large turnout at the Field Day
at the Jubilo ranch. There were
seven speakers, who gave some
very instructive and interesting
talks.

The Womens' Missionary So-
ciety will meet at the home of
Mrs. Longmuir, on Friday after-
noon, June 22nd, at 3 o'clock.
A very cordial invitation is ex-
tended to all.

On Wednesday a very heavy,
cold wind and dust storm pre-
valled in town. Amdia Valley
district is reported to have re-
ceived a good rain in the morn-
ing.

Next Sunday will be children's
Day at the United Church, and
all boys and girls and their
parents and friends are invited
to be present.

Mr. Law had word this week
that his father-in-law was not
improving. Mrs. Law is still at
his bedside in Ilana.

Another heavy rain drenched
the country north of town early
Wednesday morning. The fall
in town was light. At Leslie
Shannon's farm at 8 a.m., hail
fell, although not heavy, the
hail stones were the size of
small marbles.

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

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Phone 44

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Measles

A red spotted rash appearing
on top of what has been thought
to be a common cold, last-
ing for a week or so, is likely
measles. This, however, is not
always likely the case, because
a red spotted rash, may and
does occur in other diseases
such as smallpox for example.

Measles was known to the
ancient world; it died it de-
scribed in the earliest of medical
writings. Today, it is known
throughout the civilized world
as children's disease. All are
susceptible to measles, and as
exposure likely occurs early in
life, particularly among resi-
dents of congested areas, the
disease is seen most frequently
in children, although it is by
no means uncommon among
adults.

During the world war, it was
noted that men brought in from
rural areas to military camps
frequently contracted measles,
never having had the disease
previously. The men in bat-
teries recruited from the cities,
living in the same camps, escaped
the disease; these latter had
practically all had measles as
children. Second attacks of
measles do occur but they are
comparatively rare.

The acute cause of measles
has not been discovered. Meas-
les is one of the most readily
spread of the communicable
diseases, and it is difficult to
control because it is infectious
before the rash appears, when
the running nose, inflamed eyes,
the cough and the fever are be-
lieved to be an ordinary cold.

The younger the child, the
more serious is the attack of
measles. The younger the child
the greater likelihood is there
that the attack will be fatal or
that it will be followed by se-
rious complications. It is for
these reasons that parents
should exercise every reason-
able precaution to protect their
younger children. The com-
mon belief that every child
must have measles, and the
sooner the better, is fraught
with grave danger and leads to
much needless suffering and
wastage of young lives. To
postpone the occurrence of
measles until the child is at
least five years old should be
the aim of all who are respon-
sible for safeguarding the health
of children.

Practically, this means that
the child who has what appears
to be a cold, or who is indispos-
ed, should be kept away from
other children. The best place
for such a child is in bed, this
both in his own interests and
for the welfare of others. Ne-
glected colds lead to serious
trouble. Measles and other
complaints begin as ordinary
colds.

During the past few years, we
have learned that the blood
of patients who have recovered
from measles—human conva-
lescent serum—with, when in-
jected, confer a temporary im-
munity or resistance to measles
in the person injected. In the
absence of convalescent serum
the whole blood of the parents
is used, for they, as children,
will likely have had the disease.
Both methods are safe and
valuable in protecting tempo-
rarily the young or sickly child
who has been exposed to the
disease.

Because measles so often
leaves a trail of damage, the
child who has recovered should
be examined several months
after recovery, to ensure that
any damage may be found and
treated.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

R. M. of Manitoba No. 262

Minutes of meeting, Tuesday,
June 5th, at the Orange Hall,
Cuthbert, at 10 a.m. Present,
Reeve Dahl and a full council.

Minutes of previous meeting
read and confirmed on motion
of Ch. Hawtin.

Auditors' statement and re-
port ordered accepted and filed
on motion of Ch. Hawtin.

Committees: Coun. Francis
and Secretary - Treasurer re-
sponsible to connect the

road east of the N.E. 28 27 27
W.3, and the north of the N.W.
21 27 27 W.3, reported that they
had interviewed Mr. T. O. Ever-
son, and that the following day
he called at the office and made
a proposition for the considera-
tion of the council, which was
presented.

Rowles—That the report of
the committee be accepted, and
that the proposition be referred
to Mr. Thompson and the ques-
tion of the lease of the road
allowance be dealt with at the
next meeting.

Accounts examined by the
finance committee and found
correct.

Printing, postage, stationery,
etc.—S. C. Treas., postage and
stationery, 7.18; C. N. E. inspec-
tion fee, 1.00; Hazen and Twiss,
stationery, 18.00.

Grasshopper control.—P. R.
Wilson, 43.00.

Stempel and Patriek—Audit
fees, 135.00; stationery and
postage, 27.00.

T. Eaton Co.—Bugs for poi-
son bait, 7.43.

Association of Rural Muni-
cipalities—Gopher poison, 155.00;
George Preston, funeral ex-
penses, 8.30; 35.00.

Roads—Div. 1, J. J. Dodge, 4.50;
J. Loe (nervous), 1.75; Div. 2,
E. R. Chapman, 7.50; Div. 3, W.
E. A. Leach, 5.25; J. Burleigh,
3.50; Div. 4, W. L. May, 3.85;
Div. 6, E. Wenzel, 12.25; J.
Adams, 3.00.

Hospitality.—Empress
Hospital, 57.00; Mrs. Campbell,
5.00; Katoma Hospital, May ac-
count, 129.50.

Weighing hay and oats, R.
Bell, —, J. McNeill, 2.00; J. Bad-

ger, 4.00; H. Sutherland, 5.00;
Total, 677.87.

Kimch—That these accounts
be paid as soon as funds are
available.

Referred to Council.—A. J.
Douglas, grasshopper supervi-
sor, 45.21.

Hawtin—That this account
be paid.

Hawtin—That accounts of
Alaska Hospital for the months
of April and May be paid at the
rate of \$3.00 per day for April,
and 2.50 for May, 104.00.

Hawtin—That the Rural
Municipality of Mantario enter
into an agreement with the
Misses Rowles and Rosoman
for the care of patients, at the
expense of the Municipality,
as from June 1st, 1934.

Rowles—That the Reeve, Sec.
Treas. and Couns. Montgomery,
Rowles, Francis and Hawtin be
confirmed as a committee in
attending conference at Kinder-
sley re Tax Consolidation and
adjustment, and that their ex-
penses be paid in accordance
with Sec. 47.2 of R. M. Act.

J. W. Hawtin, mileage, \$2.88;
J. C. Dahl, mileage, 6.80; T.
Rowles, 4.80; Sec. Treas., 5.15.

Edwards—That the above ac-
counts be paid.

T. Rowles, relief account,
4.00.

Montgomery—That the above
account be paid.

Hawtin—That the plan for
adjustment of tax arrears under
part 2 of the Consolidation and
Adjustment Act be altered and
redrafted.

Rowles—That Clause 2 of the
original draft be deleted.

Montgomery—That clause 8
be omitted, and that the scale

of discounts be 15, 17 1/2, 20, 22 1/2,
and 25 p.c.

Rowles—That in the place of
discounts being applied to the
particular individual year in
arrears, that the scale submit-
ted by the Secretary be plan 2
be substituted in consideration
of the simplifying of account-
ing and the saving of expense,
both in the office and in regard
to the audit.

Montgomery—That section
17 be deleted.
(cont. next week.)

A Western Cricket Team

Weather permitting, the Nat-
herhill Cricket Club will play a
visit to Lovers to play a game
with a team chosen from this
and nearby districts. The game
of cricket has never before
been played in Lovers, though
the Netherhill Club has been

active for many years. The
game is expected to start about
2.30 p.m.—Budget, Lovers.

Machinery

Drill, nearly new, 14 ft. single
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One 10 ft. Tandem Disc Har-
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Lowest Price and the Best Quality obtainable.

Cross & Blackwell's Lemon 30c.
and Lime Juice, reg. 50c. bottle

White Tuna Fish, 1-2lb. tins
reg. 35c. delicious in salads. sp. 20c.

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Special, 2 for

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Kraft Salad Dressing, 12 ozs. - 25c.

Evaporated Peaches, lb. - 20c.

Australian Apricots, lb. - 25c.

Sheriff's Jelly Powders, 4 for - 25c.

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